

TITLE OF THE INVENTION
STEREODAPTER, PATTERN PROJECTION ADAPTER, AND ADAPTER
FOR LIGHT-EMITTING MEMBER

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application is based upon and claims the
benefit of priority from the prior Japanese Patent
Application No. 2001-34392, filed February 9, 2001, the
entire contents of which are incorporated herein by
reference.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

 The present invention relates to a stereo adapter,
a pattern projection adapter and an adapter for a
light-emitting module.

 Various techniques are proposed for improving
15 photographing of a parallax image.

 Jpn. Pat. Appln. KOKOKU Publication No. 4-25758
discloses a technique for easily making a left parallax
image correspond to a right parallax image by
irradiating a specific pattern onto an object and
20 photographing again the subject when sufficient
correspondence of the photographed left parallax image
and the photographed right parallax image cannot be
obtained when parallax images of the object are
photographed with two cameras. According to this
25 technique, even if a surface of the object is simple
and less pictorial characteristic portions utilized for
making the left parallax image correspond to the right

parallax image are provided, because a specific pattern is projected onto the surface of the object, the pictorial characteristic portions appear on the surface of the image. As a result, the correspondence between
5 the parallax images can be easily obtained.

Jpn. Pat. Appln. KOKAI Publication No. 9-281614 discloses a stereo adapter which is placed in front of a lens of an ordinary camera and can photograph a parallax image by a mirror dividing a light ray.
10 In accordance with this technique, the parallax image can be easily photographed by using an ordinary camera instead of a camera for photographing a parallax image.

However, in the above-described technique disclosed in Jpn. Pat. Appln. KOKOKU Publication
15 No. 4-25758, two cameras and a pattern projection machine are required and the device becomes large. Thus it is difficult to actually apply this technique to somewhere other than a dedicated studio. Further, it is difficult for the timing for pressing the shutter
20 release button of one camera to be synchronized with the timing for pressing the shutter release button of another camera. Moreover, pattern projection and flash illumination need to be performed at this synchronized timing. Accordingly, high speed synchronization is
25 difficult. A process for determining whether correspondence of parallax images is easily performed is complicated.

In Jpn. Pat. Appln. KOKAI Publication
No. 9-281614, since the adapter is disposed in front of
the photographing device, when a flash or the like is
used, the flash must be emitted at a position which is
5 sufficiently spaced apart from the adapter so as not to
form a shadow of the adapter. However, if the position
of the flash is spaced apart from the adapter, the
optical axis for photographing is largely apart from
the direction of flash such that a shadow formed on
10 the object by the flash light becomes large and the
shadow becomes an obstruction on the image. In the
adapter in particular, when the distance of base line
is determined to be sufficiently large to improve a
performance for identifying the distance on the basis
15 of the parallax image or when photography is performed
with larger angle of view, the size of the adapter must
be large. Thus, the above-described problem with
respect to the shadow is serious. When the technique
disclosed in Jpn. Pat. Appln. KOKOKU Publication
20 No. 4-25758 for projecting a pattern is applied to
a camera with the adapter attached thereto, the same
phenomena as the case of shadow formed by the flash
light occurs at a time of projecting the pattern, and
an area with the pattern not being projected is formed
25 at the object.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention was developed in light of

the above drawbacks, and the object thereof is to provide a stereo adapter, a pattern projection adapter and an adapter for a light-emitting module that an excellent parallax image can be photographed by using ordinary cameras.

In order to accomplish the aforementioned object, in accordance with a first aspect of the present invention, a stereo adapter which is mounted in front of an imaging optical system of a camera to photograph a parallax image comprises an optical system which has two light-receiving modules provided so as to be spaced apart from each other by a predetermined distance to receive light from the same object and which directs the received light from each of the two light-receiving modules to the imaging optical system of the camera; and a light-emitting module which is provided at a predetermined position associated with the optical system and can emit light to illuminate the object.

In accordance with a second aspect of the present invention, a stereo adapter which is mounted in front of an imaging optical system of a camera to photograph a parallax image comprises an optical system which has two light-receiving modules provided so as to be spaced apart from each other by a predetermined distance to receive light from the same object and which directs the received light from each of the two light-receiving

modules to the imaging optical system of the camera;
and a pattern projection section which is provided at a
predetermined position associated with the optical
system and projects a predetermined pattern onto the
5 subject.

In accordance with a third aspect of the present
invention, a stereo adapter which is mounted in front
of an imaging optical system of a camera to photograph
a parallax image comprises an optical system which has
10 two light-receiving modules provided so as to be spaced
apart from each other by a predetermined distance to
receive light from the same object and which directs
the received light from each of the two light-receiving
modules to the imaging optical system of the camera; a
15 light-emitting module which is provided at
a predetermined position associated with the optical
system and can emit light to illuminate the subject;
a pattern projection section which is provided at
a predetermined position associated with the optical
20 system and projects a predetermined pattern onto the
object; an input section which inputs a photographing
timing signal from the camera; and a processing circuit
which, in accordance with the input of the photograph-
ing timing signal, alternatively performs emission by
25 the light-emitting module and pattern projection by the
pattern projection section.

In accordance with a fourth aspect of the present

invention, a pattern projection adapter which is mounted to a front surface of a light-emitting device used in relation to a camera to project a predetermined pattern onto a subject comprises a pattern filter which is placed so as to be adjacent to a light-emitting surface of the light-emitting device in a state of being mounted to the light-emitting device, and which has a predetermined pattern at an area through which light from the light-emitting device transmits; a projection optical system which receives the light transmitted through the pattern filter and projects the pattern; and a mounting member which detachably mounts the adapter to the light-emitting device of the camera.

In accordance with a fifth aspect of the present invention, an adapter for light-emitting module which is mounted to a front surface of a light-emitting module of a camera comprises a light beam dividing module which divides the light beam from the light-emitting module into two light beams; and a deflecting module which deflects each of the light beams from the light beam dividing module such that its proceeding direction direct to the same subject.

Additional objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objects and advantages of the invention may be realized and

obtained by means of the instrumentalities and combinations particularly pointed out hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

5 The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiment of the invention, and together with the general description given above and the detailed description of the preferred embodiment given below, serve to explain
10 the principles of the invention.

FIGS. 1A and 1B are explanatory views of a stereo adapter according to a first structure of a first embodiment of the present invention.

15 FIGS. 2A and 2B are explanatory views of a stereo adapter according to a second structure of the first embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 3A and 3B are explanatory views of a stereo adapter according to a third structure of the first embodiment of the present invention.

20 FIGS. 4A and 4B are views for explaining formation of shadow of parallax image when a light source 2 is placed at various positions in a vertical direction, and show a first example.

25 FIGS. 5A and 5B are views for explaining formation of shadow of parallax image when the light source 2 is placed at various positions in a vertical direction, and show a second example.

FIGS. 6A and 6B are views for explaining formation of shadow of parallax image when the light source 2 is placed at various positions in a vertical direction, and show a third example.

5 FIG. 7 is a view for explaining a second embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 8A and 8B are views for explaining an operation of the second embodiment.

10 FIGS. 9A through 9G are views showing various modified examples with respect to an arrangement of a pattern projection section and a light-emitting module between light-receiving modules 200 and 201.

15 FIGS. 10A and 10B are views showing an example of a position changing mechanism to realize various modified examples shown in FIGS. 9A through 9G.

FIG. 11 is a view for explaining a third embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 12A and 12B are views for explaining a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

20 FIGS. 13A through 13C are views for explaining a position where a light-emitting module for illumination or a pattern projection module can be disposed.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

25 Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the drawings. In the following description, a stereo adapter which has two light-receiving modules,

a light-emitting module and a pattern projection section at its front surface will be described. The light-emitting module illuminates a subject for photographing the same. The pattern projection module is used for the following purpose. Namely, if a surface of the object has no characteristic portions, it is difficult to make a left parallax image correspond to a right parallax image in a case of comparing the left parallax image to the right parallax image to obtain distance information. Thus, a predetermined pattern such as a random pattern or the like is projected onto the object such that a characteristic pattern appears on the surface of the object. As a result, it becomes easy to make the left parallax image correspond to the right parallax image.

In the present invention, it is important that a generated shadow (i.e., a portion onto which light or pattern generated at an image is not irradiated because the light or the pattern is intercepted by an object or the like) varies depending on positions of the light-emitting module and the pattern projection section. The important point of the present invention will be described with reference to FIG. 1A and subsequent figures. Variation of the shadow due to positional relationship with respect to the light-receiving module is the same as in cases of the light-emitting module and the pattern projection module. Accordingly,

a light source will be described hereinafter as a representative of the light-emitting module and the pattern projection module.

5 Firstly, a description will be given of a first embodiment of the present invention. A stereo adapter according to the first embodiment relates to a stereo adapter which is mounted in front of an imaging optical system of a camera to photograph a parallax image.

10 FIGS. 1A and 1B are explanatory views of a stereo adapter 10 according to a first structure of the first embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 1A, the stereo adapter 10 is mounted in front of an imaging optical system 5 of a camera 11 and used to form parallax images 7-1 and 7-2 shown in FIG. 1B on
15 a film 6. The stereo adapter 10 is provided with a single light source 2 such as a flash serving as a light-emitting module which can emit light to illuminate an object 1 and optical systems (mirrors 4-1 and 4-2) which receive the light from the object 1 at
20 two light-receiving modules (mirrors 3-1 and 3-2) which are spaced apart from each other by a predetermined distance and direct the received light to the imaging optical system 5 of the camera 11.

25 Since the light source 2 is provided within the stereo adapter 10 as described above, a position of a view point can be made to be close to the position of the light source 2. Thus, the problem about the shadow

of the subject 1 can be improved. Further, the problem about the shadow of the stereo adapter 10 itself can be eliminated. Since it suffices as one camera, synchronization of two cameras needs not to be performed.

In particular, when the single light source 2 is disposed between two light-receiving modules (two view points), a dense shadow (a black shadow portion shown in FIG. 1B) can be formed within an occlusion area caused by parallax.

FIGS. 2A and 2B are explanatory views of a stereo adapter 20 according to a second structure of the first embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 2A, the object 1 will be illuminated by using a pair of light sources 2-1 and 2-2 in the second embodiment. At this time, the light sources 2-1 and 2-2 are respectively disposed behind half mirrors 13-1 and 13-2 such that optical paths from the light sources 2-1 and 2-2 to the object 1 superpose optical paths from the object 1 to the half mirrors 13-1 13-2, respectively serving as a light-receiving module.

In the case of a structure with two view points, each of the light sources is disposed so as to be coaxial with each of the two view points. Accordingly, a half-shadow (a hatching portion in FIG. 2B) can be formed within the same range as the occlusion area as shown in FIG. 2B.

FIGS. 3A and 3B are explanatory views of a stereo adapter 30 according to a third structure of the first embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in FIG. 3A, in a third embodiment, a pair
5 of light sources 2-1 and 2-2 are disposed outside optical paths from the subject 1 to mirrors 3-1 and 3-2 serving as light-receiving module. When the pair of light sources 2-1 and 2-2 are disposed outside two view
10 points as described above, a half-shadow (a hatching portion in FIG. 3B) is formed outside the occlusion area as shown in FIG. 3B.

In the case of a projecting pattern such as random dots, because a pattern is projected onto entire visible region other than the occlusion area, coaxial
15 illumination according to the second structure is most effective among the above described first through third structures.

FIGS. 4A through 6B are views for explaining formation of shadow of parallax image at various
20 positions in a vertical direction of the light source 2 in a case of single light source in the first structure described in FIGS. 1A and 1B. As shown in FIGS. 4A, 5A and 6A, the stereo adapter 10 is attached to a camera 50 and a subject is photographed. FIGS. 4B, 5B and 6B
25 show images of the photographed object. As shown in FIG. 4A, when the light source 2 is disposed on the same axis as a base line, i.e., a base line which

coincides an optical axis of the camera in a height direction in FIGS. 4A, 5a and 6A, a shadow (a black shadow portion in FIG. 4B) is formed only at the occlusion area in a base line length direction.

5 This structure is the most preferable structure in a case of single light source.

As shown in FIG. 5A, when the light source 2 is disposed above the base line placed at the same position as the optical axis of the camera, a shadow (a black shadow portion in FIG. 5B) is formed downward so as to extend off the occlusion area.

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As shown in FIG. 6A, when the light source 2 is disposed below the base line placed at the same position as the optical axis of the camera, a shadow (a black shadow portion in FIG. 6B) is formed upward so as to extend off the occlusion area.

15

In the case of a single light source, the structure shown in FIG. 4A and 4B in which irradiation is performed on the base line such that the shadow area does not extend off the occlusion area is desirable.

20 Here, when the subject is illuminated and pattern projection is performed, irradiation for illuminating the object and for pattern projection cannot be performed from the same position unless switching is performed by using a switching device or the like.

25 However, this may complicate the device. If the photo-reality of the object is significantly into

consideration, the light source for illumination is desirably disposed on or above the base line. When more types of patterns need to be projected, a switching device may be used.

5 FIG. 7 is a view for explaining a second embodiment of the present invention. A camera 50 comprises a release button 50-1, a photographing lens 50-2, a built-in flash 50-3 and a synchro contact 50-4. In a stereo adapter of the second embodiment, 10 an illuminating device 40 is mounted on a pattern projection device 60. The pattern projection device 60 has a synchro input 60-2 which is possible to connect via a synchro cord 41 to the synchro contact 50-4 of the camera 50. Further, the pattern projection device 15 60 includes a light-emitting module for projecting a predetermined pattern and a pattern projection module therein, and the predetermined pattern is projected via a projection imaging lens 60-1 to an object 39. Moreover, the pattern projection device 60 includes 20 therein electric sources and control circuits for the illuminating device 40 and the pattern projection device 60.

 The illuminating device 40 includes a built-in flash 40-1 serving as a light-emitting module which 25 can emit light for illuminating the object 39 and an optical system which receives the light from the object 39 at two light-receiving modules 40-2A and

40-2B spaced apart from each other by a predetermined distance to direct the received light to the photographing lens 50-2 of the camera.

In the above-described structure, as shown in FIG. 8A, in response to the release button 50-1 of the camera 50 being pressed, a photographing timing signal is input from the camera 50 to the pattern projection device 60. A processing circuit 102 drives alternatively a driver 100 for illumination and a driver 101 for pattern projection each time the photographing timing signal is input so as to perform alternatively light emission of the built-in flash 40-1 of the illuminating device 40 and pattern projection due to light emission of a light-emitting module 60-3 of the pattern projection device 60.

For example, as shown in FIG. 8B, subsequent to photographing a parallax image of the subject 39 by light emission (A-1) of the illuminating device 40, a parallax image of the object 39 is photographed by pattern projection (B-1) so as to obtain distance information. When a pattern is projected, the pattern appears on an image. Thus, ordinary photographing is performed in advance without using a pattern to obtain color tone of the subject or contrast information. Alternatively, pattern projection may be performed firstly and then the illuminating device 40 emits.

In the structure shown in FIG. 7, the

light-emitting module (built-in flash 40-1) for illuminating the object is mounted on the pattern projection module. However, the present is not limited to such a structure, and an order of the pattern projection module and the light-emitting module or their positions may be changed in a direction vertical to the base line by a position changing mechanism.

FIGS. 9A through 9G are views showing various modified examples with respect to an arrangement of the pattern projection section (indicated by \bigcirc in the figures) and the light-emitting module (indicated by Δ in the figures) between the light-receiving module 200 and 201. FIGS. 9A and 9B are examples in which the pattern projection module and the light-emitting module for illumination are disposed in a vertical direction. FIGS. 9C and 9D are examples in which the pattern projection module and the light-emitting module for illumination are disposed in a horizontal direction. FIG. 9E is an example showing that the pattern projection module and the light-emitting module for illumination can move vertically. FIGS. 9F and 9G show examples in which the pattern projection section is disposed so as to be spaced apart from the light-emitting module for illumination.

FIGS. 10A and 10B shows an example of a position changing mechanism for realizing various modified examples shown in FIGS. 9A through 9G. The pattern

projection device 60 and the illuminating device 40 are mounted to a second rail 301 which can rotate 360° and is mounted to a rotational pivot 300 fixed to a first rail 302. Further, the pattern projection device 60 and the illuminating device 40 can slide on the second rail 301 such that a distance therebetween can be adjusted freely.

FIG. 10B shows a state in which the second rail 301 shown in FIG. 10A is rotated 90°.

By using the above-described position changing mechanism, it is possible to selectively perform illumination onto the image of the subject from upward so as to apply a natural shadow to the image or illumination onto the image of the subject from the base line to perform substantially shadowless illumination onto the subject (which is suitable for the case of adding a shadow information subsequent to construction of three-dimensional data). In this case, pattern projection is preferably performed from the base line.

When the illuminating device and the pattern projection device are disposed in tandem, in view of the above-described, it is also desirable to illuminate the subject from upward and to project the pattern on the subject from its front surface.

FIG. 11 is a view for explaining a third embodiment of the present invention. An adapter of

the third embodiment relates to a pattern projection adapter which is mounted to a front surface of a light-emitting device used for a camera to project a predetermined pattern onto a subject. The light-emitting device may be built into a camera or an adapter or may be provided separately from the camera or the adapter.

As shown in FIG. 11, the adapter includes a pattern filter (a pattern filter 20-5) which is placed in a vicinity of a light-emitting surface of a light-emitting tube 20-1 serving as the light-emitting module and has a predetermined pattern in an area through which the light from the light-emitting tube 20-1 transmits, a projection optical system (a projection lens 20-4) which receives the light transmitted through the pattern filter 20-5 and projects the pattern, and a mounting member (a mounting jig 20-6) which mounts detachably the adapter 20 to the light-emitting device of the camera. The light-emitting tube 20-1, a reflector 20-2 which reflects the light from the light-emitting tube 20-1 and a Fresnel plate 20-3 serving as a light outputting window construct an exterior flash 20-7. By utilizing such structure, pattern projection can be easily performed with normal commercially available cameras. An infrared reduction filter may be placed between the pattern filter 20-5 and the light-emitting tube 20-1. In this case,

patterns may be formed by using a slide film which is easily damaged by heat but is inexpensive. The pattern filter preferably ensures nipping flatness by glass or the like.

5 FIGS. 12A and 12B are views for explaining a fourth embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 12A shows a conventional structure. In FIG. 12A, a stereo adapter 152 is mounted in front of a camera 151. A flash 150 is mounted on the camera 151 and the stereo
10 adapter 152.

 FIG. 12B shows a structure of the fourth embodiment. A stereo adapter 155 for photographing a parallax image is placed in front of the camera 151. A stereo adapter 154 for pattern projection is mounted
15 below the stereo adapter 155. A stereo adapter 153 for illumination is placed in front of the flash 150 serving as the light-emitting module. The flash 150 is placed above the camera 151. The stereo adapter 154 for pattern projection is placed below the stereo
20 adapter 153 for illumination with the stereo adapter 155 for photographing a parallax image being placed therebetween.

 The adapter 154 for pattern projection includes a pattern filter (a pattern film) having a predetermined pattern and a dividing mirror for dividing
25 a light beam which has transmitted through the pattern film into two light beams. The dividing film can

project divided light beams onto the same object from different positions.

5 The stereo adapter 153 for illumination includes a light beam dividing module for dividing light beam from the flash 150 into two light beams and a deflecting module (a mirror) which deflects the divided light beams so as to direct it to the same object. In the fourth embodiment, separate mirrors are used for stereo adapters. A large mirror may be shared by the adapter for illumination, the adapter for photographing
10 parallax image and the adapter for pattern projection.

In the above-described embodiments, if a periodically repeated pattern is used as a pattern generated by the pattern filter, patterns having
15 different periods may be incorrectly detected as patterns having the same period and corresponded with each other. Thus, patterns with no periodicity are preferably used. For example, a random pattern is preferable. Here, when a photographing distance is
20 determined, a group of patterns that a pattern unit which has random property corresponding to a parallax width determined by the photographing distance is repeated in its base line direction may be used.

The most preferable position for disposing the
25 light-emitting module for illumination according to the above-described embodiments is, but is not limited to, an intermediate position between two light-receiving

modules as shown in FIG. 13C. For example, as shown in FIG. 13A, the position for disposing the light-emitting module for illumination may be any position in a space (a portion shown by hatching) defined by lines L1 and L2 which direct in a direction orthogonal to a base line passing through central portions of two light-receiving modules 300 and 301. Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 13B, the position for disposing the light-emitting module for illumination may be any position in a space (a portion shown by hatching) defined by two light-receiving modules 300 and 301. The positions shown in FIGS. 13A, 13B and 13C are preferable positions to dispose the light-emitting module for illumination. Even if the light-emitting module for illumination is disposed at a position other than the positions shown in FIGS. 13A through 13C, effects of the present embodiments can be obtained as long as the light-emitting module for illumination is disposed within the stereo adapter.

This description with respect to the arrangement of the light-emitting module for illumination is also applied to a case of disposing the pattern projection section.

Although a camera using a film has been described in the embodiments, a digital still camera which uses a photographing element or a video camera for animation may be used.

In accordance with the present invention, a stereo adapter, a pattern projection adapter and an adapter for light-emitting module which can photograph an excellent parallax image by using ordinary cameras can
5 be provided.

Additional advantages and modifications will readily occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the invention in its broader aspects is not limited to the specific details and representative embodiments
10 shown and described herein. Accordingly, various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the general inventive concept as defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.